HAVANA, April 7 .- There is keen anticipation now among the Cubans and will be for some days to come. General Martinez Campos, with a couple of million dollars in cash, a lot of troops, and a large personal prestige, is now on the ocean and bending sail hither. Great will be the day and large the occasion when Campos again sets foot on Cuban soil, to put down another rebellion. The people here are expecting him and anticipate with anxious interest his coming. To an on-looker, however, the interest among unofficial people seems to arise more from anticipation of the pageant and the clatter of bright metal, than from any consciousness that Campos is needed here. Havana, always accustomed to militia, has not been visibly impressed by the landing of the troops from Spain. The repression of the Havana papers results in ignorance of details, if not of facts, from the eastern districts, so that, while the people look on and are interested in the show before them, they feel they have no personal part in the matter and are indeed quite content to leave all fatigue of activity to those

who must act. Meanwhile, during the week there will be lesser diversions furnished by the arrival of about 2,000 more Spanish troops. At any moment, now, the steamers San ignacio de Loyola, from Caviz, with 1,145 men, and the Cludad de Santander, from Coruna, with 545 men, may enter the harbor. The Spanish cruiser Sanchez Barcaeztegui entered the harbor yesterday and left to-day. She is hovering along the coast.

Utmost vignance is exercised by the government to prevent the landing in Cuba of the rebeal leaders who are in other parts. The government especially desires to intercept Maceo, who, the omicial profess to believe, has not effected a landing on Cuban soll. There is private information in this city, however, that Maceo is now on the Island, and that the other leaders will come later. This Cuban have come later. This Cuban negro Maceo-veteran of the last rebellion—is said to be an able man, a shrewd tactician and undoubtedly brave. To the official house here he is the bogy man of the insurrection. All the movements of the rebels make proof that the plan ansounced in these dispatches as the one laid out by their leaders, is beas the one laid out by their leaders, is being consistently followed. Theirs is a waiting campaign. They appear and disappear.
They make a sortie against some village,
and if the troops appear, they hustle away
out of sight. They have alarmed the inhabitants and they have harassed the
troops whose officer then telegraphs the
Governor-general that his men bravely met Governor-general that his men bravely met a "group" (that is the governmental desig-ration of rebel forces) and routed the enemy who "ran away"—another technical desig-nation of disappearance of rebels. It is a fact that there are on this island between 5,000 and 6,000 rebels who have rifles and cartridges within their reach. The government may scout this statement, but it holds. And the plan of campaign is to

against superior forces, when climate and sickness are relied on as allies, a little "Why don't the rebels pitch in and do omething before all the Spanish troops each here?" is a question asked by oponents of the rebellion here. The answer is that while engaging the forces now are the rebels would suffer losses not to be rapidly mended and upon their weakened orce would be constantly coming more rest troops from Spain.

force would be constantly coming more fresh troops from Spain.
"Let Spain get here all she intends to send, and then we will play hide and seek with them until, aided by climatic conditions, we can combine all our forces and strike a decisive blow at the sickening and climate-worn forces of Spain," is about the reply the insurrectionists would make to criticism of their lack of aggressive activity.

Already the government troops are secur-Already the government troops are scouring through Manzanillo, and Colonel Santerildes has just telegraphed the Governor here as to what action shall be taken in the event of the rebels in big or little groups desiring to surrender. Clearly Santerildes expects successes for his army. Troops are being sent to guard the plantations. The government has removed the duty of 30 cents hitherto imposed for the vise of forcign passports. The reason is not stated.

Plot to Assassinate Campos.

TAMPA, Fla., April 7 .- A large number of passengers arrived by the steamer Mascotte this evening from Havana. From them the details of late events in connection with the revolution were obtained. A Cuban makes the statement that an effort was made last Wednesday night to plunge Havana into darkness by cutting the electric light wires at the central lighting station, in the next building to which was stored a quantity of powder. The wire cutters were surprised by soldiers and police during their preparations, and were obliged to flee. Kerosene cans, well filled, and other incendiary materials were found where the men had been working near the powder storage. The supposition is that when the city became dark the powder was to be exploded and other insurrection acts accomplished.

During the two hours stoppage of the steamer at Key West the Havana passengers learned of the belief among Key West sympathizers that a plan was on foot to assassinate Martinez Campos on his arri-val at Havana. This plan was being ma-tured on the assumption that Campos will tured on the assumption that Campos will land at Havana, on his arrival, about the 15th inst. He will not do so, however, as he will first touch Puerto Rico. A full statement of the affairs on the island of Cuba will be sent to Puerto Rico by government officials, who will await Campos, and from this he will determine at what point in Cuba he will land. He will probably disembark at Santiago de Cuba, where he will establish headquarters and begin his campaign.

his campaign.

Among the arrivals is a merchant of Hayti, who disembarked at Santiago de Cuba, where he remained two days. He saw Spanish troops camped at Santiago. He states that they are mostly wretched appearing, many being boys, some scarcely able to carry a gun. This merchant says that while he was there it was reported that the rebels were about to attack the outskirts of the town, and a thousand newly arrived Spanish troops were led out to meet the rebels. The encounter occurred near the city, and only six hundred and eighty of the thousand troops returned therefrom. Three hundred and twenty were killed, wounded or captured by the rebels.

No news of this engagement had been given by the Havana authorities up to Saturday, nor was it referred to by arriving day, nor was it referred to by arriving surrectionists. A Cuban from the eastern ie of the island, who is in close touch th occurrences in the disturbed districts. with occurrences in the disturbed districts, and who is advised of the plans of the rebel leaders, in whose behalf he journeys, states that Maceo and his party is much larger than is believed. He says the schooner Honora, which landed the party, was filled with arms and ammunition. Cubans make the statement that Maceo and his party landed on March 27, instead of the 31st, as given out by the government officials at Havana. Capt. Periquito Perez also has joined the Cuban cause. He is a nephew of the Spanish general known as "The Tiger." It is further stated by the informant that Maceo, who sailed in a steamer from Colon to Fortune island, had been there two or three weeks before landing in Cuba areating the achieves. which had received \$4,000, prepaid, for the undertaking. The informant therefore deices the government announcement that

Awarued Highest Hozors-World's Pair. ·DB:



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Yartar Powder. Pres from Aramonia, Alum or any other adulterant YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE CRAFTY CUBANS

the captain of the Honora was killed by the rebels to escape the payment as an effort to deter other captains from undertaking a like service. Three hundred Spanish troops endeavored to prevent Maceo's landing, but his comrades were numerous enough to withstand the troops.

From a rebel emissary who has arrived here the plan of apportionment of most of the notable rebel leaders is stated thus: Chief Antonio Maceo will proceed to the province of Santiago, Rafael Roderiguez to Camaguey, of which Puerto Principe is the capital, and Maximo Gomez, when he arrives, if he has not already done so, from Santo Domingo, will rally the rebels at Las Villas. It is expected that various sections Santo Domingo, will rally the rebels at Las Villas. It is expected that various sections will rise on the arrival of the leaders. A general centralization and contest will follow. The fight will not occur until the rains and fever come to aid the rebel arms. This authority states that between seven and eight thousand rebels are under arms now Gaorge W Aguitre a perham of the and eight thousand rebeis are under arms now. George W. Aguirre, a nephew of the Cuban General Aguirre, who is confined at Havana with Sanguilly, arrived by tonight's steamer. He goes to New York and Washington to urge action for the release of his uncle, against whom he claims there is no evidence of any character.

Voice of the Home-Rule Party.

MADRID, April 7 .- The Cuban Home-rule party here has issued a manifesto condemning the rebellion in Cuba, expressing loyalty to Spain and proffering assistance to crush the uprising. The latest official dispatches received here declare that the rebellion is exaggerated by the local authorities in Cuba, inasmuch as it is confined to mulattoes and negroes, who have failed to extend their operations beyond the eastern province. Marshal Martinez de Campes, who has started to assume comwand in Cuba, hopes to return to Spain in

NICARAGUA AND SUEZ CANALS. Some Facts Not Generally Known Concerning Them.

New York Sun. Recognizing the construction of the Nicragua canal as now assured, the Saturday Review undertakes to estimate the amount of traffic which it will command and from this point of view compares it with the this point of view compares it with the Suez waterway. It undoubtedly succeeds in proving that but a small part of the trade of England, Germany and France with Asia and Australia, will be diverted to the new route. But it fails to appreciate the vast and constantly increasing volume of comand constantly increasing volume of com-modities interchanged between the whole Pacific coast of the new world and the Eu-ropean countries mentioned as well as the actual and prospective commerce between our own Atlantic and gulf cities and the trade centers of the Western coast of this hemisphere from Alaska to Valparaiso. The advocates of the Nicaragua canal have never expected to obtain any part of the trade between England and British India, which is now carried on by the Suez route. The distance from England to Bom-bay by way of Suez is but 6,200 miles, by way of Nicaragua it is 15,500 miles. To Coway of Nicaragua it is 15 500 miles. To Colombo the distances are 6,790 and 15,000 miles respectively; to Calcutta, 8,000 and 15,400 miles. To China, also, and Japan, and all of the Australasian colonies except New Zealand the distance from England is shorter by way of Suez than by way of Nicaragua. To cite the exact figures the respective distances from England by the two routes are: To Melbourne, 10,600 and 12,750 miles; to Hong Kong, 9,900 and 13,550 miles; to Shanghai, 10,700 and 12,750 miles; and even to Yokohama, 11,740 and 11,950 miles. To New Zealand, indeed, the distance from England will be curtailed by the Nicaragua route, but only to the ex-Nicaragua route, but only to the ex-What is much more noteworthy than the

superfority of the Suez waterway from an English point of view is the fact that the route around the Cape of God Hope has route around the Cape of God Hope has very little to fear from the completion of the Nicaragua canal. With respect to only four of the above-named places in Asia and Australasia will the cutting of the Nicaragua isthmus effect any saving of mileage over the cape route. It will shorten the voyage to Hong Kong by 150 miles; that to New Zealand by 1,550 miles; that to Shanghal by 1,750 miles, and that to Yokohama by 3,950 miles. On the other hand, the cape voyage to Melbourne will be shorter than by 3,950 miles. On the other hand, the cape voyage to Mellourne will be shorter than that via Nicaragua by 1,250 miles; to Singapore by 1,900 miles; to Calcutta by 3,900 miles; to Colombo by 4,900 miles, and to Bombay by nearly 6,000 miles. Thus, neither in peace time nor in war time—that is to say, neither when the Suez canal is open nor when British vessels are compelled to revert to their old route around the Cape of Good Hope, can the Nicaragua canal be expected to secure any material part of the trade between England and her subjects and customers in the East.

According to the Saturday Review a liberal estimate of the traffic to be counted upon by the Nicaragua canal would place it at 3,500,000 tons, or less than half the amount anticipated by the promoters of the new waterway. But these figures are arrived at through the assumption that

the new waterway. But these figures are arrived at through the assumption that passenger steamers plying from London to Valparaiso and Callao will prefer to keep to the route around Cape Horn, because they have been in the habit of stopping at Brazilian and La Plata ports. This seems no less improbable than the additional hypothesis that freight-carrying vessels between New York and San Francisco will continue to perform the perilous Cape Horn continue to perform the perilous Cape Horn voyage after the Nicaragua isthmus shall

have been plerced. We trust, however, that the British Foreign Office may be convinced by the argu-ments of the Saturday Review that a Nicaragua canal will be of no commercial im-portance to agland. Americans, for their part, are wiln, to take the risk of drawing from it an toome commensurate to its cost, for they know that on strategic inestimable value to this country.

JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE.

Marked by a Monument "No Sculptor Can Equal in Significance." Kate Field's Washington.

I have just received an appeal from a good woman to assist in a proposed "John Brown entertainment," to take place in New York city the latter part of April or the first of May. The object is to raise money for the erection of a monument over John Brown's grave. The projectors mean well, but I very much doubt whether they have ever visited North Elba or know the condition of the little cemetery devoted to the Brown family. It is attached to the John Brown farm that helpers to be a superscript of the superscript. that belongs to eminent New York men and myself. I advise these excellent womand myself. I advise these excellent women to make a pilgrimage to the North Woods and to gaze upon such monuments as no sculptor can equal in significance.

One weather-beaten, slate-colored stone to five soldiers of the Lord! Yet only one body reposes beneath the sod—that of the noblest of them all. The stone looks almost as old as the Adirondacks; yet it was only forty-five years ago that John Brown had inscribed upon it the name of his grandfather, the Capt. John Brown, who died in a barn in New York while serving in the barn in New York while serving in the Revolutionary army, and whose existence has never received the outward respect of has never received the outward respect of a tombstone. His grandson would have had the inscription set up to his memory, but the family failed to see its fitness, and thus the slab for which John Brown entertained a peculiar sentiment followed his fortunes and found a resting place in North Elba.

"I give to my son, John Brown, jr.," says the will of the father, "my old granite monument now at North Elba, N. Y., to receive upon its two sides a further inscription, as I will hereafter direct; said stone monument, however, to remain at stone monument, however, to remain at North Elba so long as my wife and chil-North Elba so long as my wife and children continue there as residents."

"Mary," said John Brcwn, prisoner, to his wife, "I would like you to get the bodies of our two boys who were killed at Harper's Ferry, also the bodies of the two Thompsons, and, after I am dead, place us all together on a woodpile and set fire to the wood. Burn the flesh, then collect our bones and put them in a large box; then have the box carried to our farm in Essex county, and there bury us."

have the box carried to be county, and there bury us."
"I really cannot consent to do this," re"I really cannot consent to do this," replied the broken-hearted wife. "I hope you will change your mind. I do not think permission would be granted to do any such thing. For my sake, think no more of it."
"Well, well," responded the prisoner, "do not warry or free about it. not worry or fret about it. I thought the plan would save considerable expense and was the best."

There, beneath the shadow of the Adirondacks, pilgrims may read the inscriptions on that historic monument.

on that historic monument.

One soldier dead, wearing a colonial uniform; a second murdered; a third dead of wounds inflicted while bearing a flag of truce; a fourth killed in fight; a fifth hanged. Three of the four generations in regular descent from Peter Brown, who braved death in the Mayflower. What a

Last to be laid beneath his granite monu-ment was John Brown himself. The silver voice of America's greatest orator pro-nounced a eulogy, and the church gave its benediction in the solemn words of St. Paul. Is there a patriot in all this land who would remove so historic a slab for all the marble of Carrara? Nor is this the sole monument to a soul that goes marching on. Early in the six-tles faithful friends, led by George S. Hale, journeyed from Boston to North Elba that the name of John Brown might be carved on the face of the huge bowlder lying at the head of the grave, as if cast for the pur-pose from God Almighty's foundry.

When Conditions Are Reversed. Chicago Record.

First New Woman—Mrs. Uptodate's got a jewel of a husband.
Second Ditto—Indeed?
First New Woman—Why, she tells me he's the best secretary she could get, and she noisitively lets him revise her speeches for hor.

PLAYED IN THE MUD

THE BALL TOSSERS WALLOW OVER VERY SLIPPERY GROUND.

Watkins's Men Unable to Cope with the Reds' Heavy Hitters-Score at Cincinnati 14 to 2.

The rain continued in Cincinnati until noon yesterday, and at 3 o'clock, when the ball game was called, the grounds were in the worst kind of condition. It was so muddy that a player could hardly stand, much less run bases or chase the ball. It was largely due to this condition that the score, 14 to 2 in favor of Cincinnati, stood as it did. The smaller men on the Hoosler team could not send the ball much out of the diamond when they hit it, and Canavan fell down at the home plate in starting to run. The Cincinnati men are larger, and even though the ground was slippery could drive the ball where no fielder could get it nearly every time when they were able to find it. On account of the condition of the grounds the game was full of what otherwise would have been scored as errors, but which could not be scored so when it was not entirely the player's fault. The score shows that Cincinnati played an errorless game, but such is probably not the case, the player being given the benefit of the doubt at times when his work and the condition of the grounds combined to defeat a play. The same is true on the Indianapolis side, except that four errors were scored, being such as it was believed the condition of the grounds had nothing to do with.

The Indianapolis boys went into the game with a vim, and received the plaudits of the Cincinnati spectators. After the first half of the first inning it seemed that Indianapolis would surely show the Cincinnatians what the Hoosier team could do, but after that they went through nine innings, hardly reaching second base. Two clean runs were secured in the first inning, which were earned as fairly as could be, and the third run was taken from the Hoosiers by the umpire. Henry was on third and Motz sent a grounder down toward first. On account of the mud Buck Ewing could not handle it readily, and got it to Spies just as Henry crossed the plate on a slide. Henry's feet were at least three feet past the base when Spies touched him and the umpire called him out. That ended the tale as far as runs are concerned for the Hoosiers, but McFarland and Newell each got a hit before Canavan went out by slipping in the mud at home plate, after hitting the ball to the infield. Two errors, a base on balls and two singles gave the Reds three unearned runs in the latter half of the first. Both errors were chargeable to Newell, who fumbled the first ball that came to him and threw the second over Motz's head, but in doing so fell down in the mud, and should probably not be charged with an error. be charged with an error. About three minutes sufficed for one hit and three outs for the Hoosiers in the sec-ond, while the Reds made three hits and

and three outs for the Hoosiers in the second, while the Reds made three hits and two runs, one of them earned. Newell, Canavan and Motz made a pretty double play in this inning. Holliday was on first and Spies at the bat. 'A grounder was sent to Newell, which he had trouble in picking up on account of the mud, but secured it in time to assist Canavan and allow it to reach Motz to head off Spies. One run, one hit, two flies to center, which were caught, and a slow grounder to second tells the tale of the Hoosier work in the third. The Reds got two singles and a double, scoring them three runs.

In the fourth the Hoosiers failed to find first base, but all three batters found the ball. Newell, Canavan and Motz retired the first two batters of the Reds on a double play exactly like their other one and then the side was soon retired without a run. Three flies to second, third and short was the result of the Hoosier's batting in the sixth, while the Reds got a single, a double and a base on balls, resulting in two runs. In the seventh the Hoosiers reached first by a base on balls, resulting the two runs. In the seventh out on the Hoosiers reached first by a base on balls, but three others batters went out on infield hits. Fisher gave the Reds two bases on balls and Newell fell down and waion balls and Newell fell down and wal-lowed all over the ground, allowing the Reds to get three men on bases. A liner into White's hands was muffed and on a throw to Canavan was again muffed and two runs came in. In the eighth McFar-land managed to get a fly to the outfield but it fell in Holliday's hands. Motz got a base on balls and Canavan a hit, but were left on bases when the side was re-tired. The Reds got a two-bagger after two men were out and the next man, Dwyer, sent a fly into Walter's hards. Only the Hoosiers participated in the ninth inning Hoosiers participated in the ninth inning and then with but little effect. The only credit secured was a single by Walters.

Indianapolis. A.B. R. H. O. A. Walters, 1..... Vicol, r Newell, S...... 4 Canavan, 2...... 4 White, 3..... Cross, D...... Cincinnati. A.B. R. H. Ewing, 1..... Holliday, m B...... Parrott, p..... 3 Dwyer, D..... 2 Totals43 14 17 Score by innings:

Indianapolis2 0 0 Earned Runs-Indianapolis, 2; Cincinnatl. 3. Two-base Hits-Ewing (2), Holliday, Sacrifice Hits-Nicol, Latham, Spies, Mil-

Stolen Bases-Latham, Miller, Double Plays-Newell, Canavan and First Base on Errors-Holliday on Newell's overthrow, Latham on Newell's fum ble, Holliday on White's muff. Left on Bases-Indianapolis, 8; Cincin-

Struck Out—By Parrott, 1; by Dwyer, 2.
Bases on Balls—Off Cross, 2; off Wittrock,
3; off Parrott, 2; off Dwyer, 2.
Passed Ball—McFarland, 1.
Time—1:45.

Umpire-Sheridan.

The Reds Here To-Day. The Cincinnatis will arrive at noon to day to play the Hoosiers at the home grounds. Phillips and Spies will be the battery for the visitors and Gray, an oldtime favorite with the Hoosier fans, will stop balls at short. Fisher and McFarland will be the home battery and Roat and McCarthy will be in the game. They were left at home yesterday so as to have a rest for to-day's game, when a strong effort will be made to down the Reds.

Exhibition Games.

At Evansville, Ind.-Evansville, 5; Cleve-At New Orleans-New Orleans, 2; Louis-ville, 13.

100-Mile Relay Race. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 7 .- The annual one-hundred-mile bicycle club relay race, from San Francisco to San Jose and back to Oakland was run to-day. Seven clubs contested and the Bay City wheelmen, of San Francisco, won by about two minutes, making the one hundred miles in four hours and fifty-eight minutes. Bicycle enthusiasts were present from over the State and thousands witnessed the start and finish. Each relay was ten miles, the clubs having a man for each relay. The last ten miles was ridden by Otto Zeigler, Wilbur Edwards, Clarence Harbottle, C. S. Wells, Walter Foster and Casey Castleman. The prize is the Varley trophy. Last year it was won by the Garden City cyclers of San Jose in much slower time. clubs contested and the Bay City wheelmen.

The Australian Wonder. DENVER, Col., April 7 .- M. M. Makeever, editor of the Illustrated Sporting West, has issued a challenge on behalf of Harry Dunn, champion wrestler of Australia, for a five style wrestling match with any man in the world for \$1,000 a side. Duncan C. Ross, champion all-round athlete of the world, or Evan Lewis, "The Strangler," preferred. Makeever also offers to wager \$1,000 that Dunn can throw any man in the world ten times in an hour at a style of wrestling which he will select. It is stipulated that the match shall take place in Denver.

Eckert Knocks Out Rush.

WHITE CASTLE, La., April 7.—In a glove contest at the Opera House last

The bill to abolish Bible kissing as part of the formula of judicial proceedings is now a law of the State, and the oath will lose nothing in sanctity by its loss of aroma.

night John Eckert knocked Jack Rush out in thirty-one rounds. Professor Duffy, of New Orleans, was the referee.

Burtell-Ryan Fight Off. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7 .- The Burtell-Ryan glove contest, scheduled at the Auditorium or to-morrow night, is off. Chief of Police Speers to-night notified the management of the Auditorium that the fight would not be permitted to come off within the city limits, and the contest has therefore been declared off. There is some talk of going across the line into Kansas, but the receipts there would be so small that there is not much likelihood of an encounter between the abstract of the counter between the abstract of the counter of the count between the sluggers.

PURSES DECLARED OFF.

Action of Two Terre Haute Trotting Associations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 7.- The two associations which give trotting meetings here and which, this year, agreed to share profits and losses, have declared off the purses for the meetings advertised for the second week in August and the first week in October, the former by the Fair Association and the latter by the Trotting Association. There were twenty-eight events in all and three hundred entries. The entries for the four \$5,000 purses for each meeting were very small. Two new sets of purses will be announced this week and the conditions for entries will not be so exacting.

Raybould's String in Good Shape. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOD, Ind., April 7 .- Dave Raybould, who has wintered at the race track here, has a string of sixteen youngsters, and they all give more or less promise of some record breaking before the coming season closes. The list is as follows:

Trotters.—Gambryon, 2:194, by Gambetta; Elsinore, 2:25, by Jersey Wilkes; Father-less, by Alabaster; this youngster, who has never been in a race, being entered in eighty-five thousand dollars worth of stakes for the coming season; Lena Wells, by Bostic's Almont; Prince Belmont, by Principe; French Plato, 2:2814, by Wedgewood; Stockwood, by Stockwell. wood, by Stockwell.

Pacers.—Royal Hal, by Sam Hal; Imperial Hal, 2:28¼, by Sam Hal; Lucy W., by Sam Hal; Laurel, 2:10¾, by Brown Hal; Edith M., by Elgin Boy; Daylight, 2:19½, by Starlight; Wood, by Red Wilkes; Red Vein by Red Field, and Alvin Swift, 2:11¾, by Alvin.

Memphis Races Open To-Day. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 7 .- To-morrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the first race of the spring meeting of the new Memphis Jockey Club will be run. The meeting is to continue for eighteen days and, from all indications, there will be not only a large attendance but the best sport which has been witnessed by local race-goers for many a year. There are five races on the card and all of them are well filled, notably the first and third races. The third race is the Cotton stakes and should bring together some of the best three-year-olds at the track. The fifth, a mile selling race, is also well filled and should furnish good sport. The weather was threatening to-day. also well filled and should furnish good sport. The weather was threatening to-day. A number of stables have arrived from New Orleans and Little Rock. There are now about six hundred horses at Montgomery Park. To-day's light rain will make the going a little heavy though sunshine to-morrow may help it materially.

The Grand Prix at Nice. NICE, April 7 .- A crowd including many

aristocrats assembled to-day at the course Grand Prix, at 3,200 meters (nearly two miles), was won by M. Bessat's Lysander Pilot. Time, 5:131-5. The race for the grand international prize, at 2,000 meters, was won by Herr Fleischmann's Shadeland and Delmonia. Time, 3:05.

A MATTER OF PRONUNCIATION. Shall We Correct Our Neighbors an Thereby Become Disliked?

New York Evening Sun. New York Evening Sun.

There is no more trying predicament, either socially or intellectually, than that into which pronunciation sometimes plunges us. What is one to do, for instance, when the person with whom he is talking remarks suavely that he would like some one's ad-dress. It isn't polite. It isn't polite in you to at once turn around and say ad-dress, and yet if you don't you are not putting in practice what, you know to be the correct pronunciation of the word; you're not having the courage of your convictions, and, above all, you're not educating the other person. Still, this latter is not the chief and most welcome one of conversation. You are strongly tempted, however, to quote Dr. Helmes's answer to however, to quote Dr. Holmes's answer to the man who once asked the genial auto-

crat to deliver an ad-dress at Worr-cess ter. Said Dr. Holmes. "Why, I never delivered such a thing as an ad-dress in all my life, and even if I were able to I'm very sure I couldn't do so at Worr-cess-ter, for there is no such place." But this wouldn't be likely to make place." But this wouldn't be likely to make the mispronunciator regard you with any degree of affection or admiration, and in social relations these and not education are the chief things to be cultivated. Still, the awkwardness of such a situation remains unchanged. You are apt, too, in the course of the conversation to say address inadvertently, when you may only be thankful that the offender does not turn upon you and say "Address, you mean," and seek to confirm his error in every possible way, should you venture to stand up for yourself. There's a very old but very good story showing that this hesitancy to correct may result unfortunately, however. It tells of three college students who, while out upon a walking tour, sought shelter one out upon a walking tour, sought shelter one stormy night in a farmhouse. At supper a bountiful and beautiful dish of apples and pears graced the table. As all of the students were particularly fond of pears they eyed the dish with great satisfaction.
"Will ye have some of the apples or some of the p'ars" asked the farmer's wife when dessert time came around. "I'll take some of the apples," repaid the first stu-dent, resolutely but regretfully. "P'ars or apples?" said the farmer's wife to the second student. "Apples, if you please," was the answer, though not without a renunciatory pang. "Which will you have, apples or p'ars?" was the question put to the third student, who boldly cleft the Gordian knot by saying, I il take some of the p'ars, if you please," Whereupon he received a liberal portion of the Bartletts, while the others were obliged to solace their souls (and appetites) with apples. The next morning, when the students took their departure, the farmer's wife presented the third student with a big bag of pears. For the others, too, she had big bags, but they contained only apples. "You didn't care for p'ars, you know," she said with a

ENCOURAGEMENT TO GAMBLING. Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth Thinks Universities Help It Along.

April Forum. In order that the present epidemic of betting and the increase of the more demoralizing forms of gambling may effectually checked, something more needed than even a vigorous legal quarantine of a community against the sources of this moral contagion. I have it on good authority that children have been taught to play policy on their way to and from the public school. Some primary lessons in the ethics of betting might form a profitable part of the education which the State provides for the children which the State provides for the children of the people. The preparatory schools and colleges also have made large contributions to the practice of betting through their atheletic games. Our leading universities in this respect have moral obligations to discharge to the community which they seem singularly backward in fulfilling; that univesity which shall be the first to find its voice on this subject, and to speak with something of the old-time moral power which formerly characterized our New England colleges, will find the reward power which formerly characterized our New England colleges, will find the reward of its moral courage in the response which it will awaken in the conscience of the whole country. But, as matters stand, our colleges and universities, by their silence and inaction in this respect, seem to be contributing, indirectly if not directly, to one of the most ruinous habits prevalent among the youth of the land. Our colleges owe it themselves and to the youth of the country, as well as to their most loyal alumni and friends, to become at once protestants and reformers in this field. No possible material prosperity can compensate for the loss of moral tone and vigor at our great educational centers. It would not be profitable if any New England college should gain a whole world of wealth, endowments, and students, and lose its own soul. Admiration for our modern Hercules becomes questionable when it tempts the higher education to serve the spectacular. The growing demand, therefore, of the community upon our colleges for plain speaking and effective teaching concerning the ethics of betting, accompanied by some restrictive discipline, is a demand justified by the facts in the case. The press, likewise, and the pulpit may be instrumental by the facts in the case. The press, like-wise, and the pulpit may be instrumental in provoking a much-needed and effective popular discussion of gambling, especially in its local forms and immunities.

In Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Record.

SAFE RETURN OF THE MANDISTS' PRISONER TO EGYPT.

The Exciting Adventures of the Austrian Soldier of Fortune, Who Was Held in Captivity Eleven Years.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

About the middle of last month, as stated in our cable dispatches, the good news came from Assouan, Egypt, that Slatin Bey, formerly the Egyptian Governor of Darfur, had arrived there, after escaping from his Mahdist masters at Omdurman. Money from Europe had been placed in the hands of a Soudanese merchant named Eyail, and he assisted the distinguished prisoner, who for eleven years had been in the hands of the Mahdists, to get away from Omdurman and make the perilous journey down the Nile and across the desert to Egypt. All the world that knows of the work he did in the Soudan before the troublesome days of Mahdist rule, will be glad to hear that he has escaped from his terrible bondage and is restored again to his friends.

Slatin Bey was one of the ablest white men who ever went to the Soudan in the service of Egypt. He would probably have been killed long ago if he had not been as tactful as he was able. The Madhists hated him with bitter hatred, for he gave them their toughest fighting before they rooted Egypt out of the Soudan, and they swore they would kill him if they ever laid hands on him; but they didn't kill him, and this was because he made them think, after he was a helpless prisoner in their hands, that it was to their interest to keep him alive.

Rudolph Slatin, to give him his real name, was educated in Vienna, and in his seventeenth year entered the employment of a firm in Cairo as correspondent. He accompanied Von Heuglin, the African traveler and Arctic explorer, in several trips to Upper Egypt and the Soudan, but was obliged to return to Austria to, complete his military service. In 1875 and 1876 he took part in the operations in Bosnia, and on the conclusion of that campaign devoted self to scientific study, so as to co his equipment as an explorer. Having secured the necessary instruments for geodetic observations, he returned to Egypt in 1879, and was appointed by General Gordon inspector-general of the Eastern Soudan Senaar.

In 1882 Rattuf Pasha ,then Governor-gen-In 1882 Rattuf Pasha, then Governor-gen-cal of the Soudan, appointed him Governor-ineral of Darfur, which province was amongst the first affected by the Mahdi's revolt. He was continuously fighting against the Rizigat and other tribes, gaining a rep-utation for heroic bravery throug out the whole of the Soudan. His former compan-

ion, Father Ohrwalder, says:

"The unusual rapidity of movement and the courage of Governor Slatin made him the terror of the Arabs, of whom he killed thousands. He followed them into the almost and the course of the mountain most inaccessible gorges of the mountain district of Morea. He was an excellent rider, and often remained for twenty-four hours in the saddle. He slept on the ground with the common soldiers, and corn steeped in water. He administered strict justice and received no presents. He was invariably generous and ready to assist the poor. Notwithstanding the fact that he had been victorious in twenty-seven battles, he could not extirpate the seven battles, he could not extirpate the enemy, as new foes seemed to rise out of the earth like mushrooms. In the course of an engagement one of his fingers was nearly shot away. Holding it firmly with the other hand, he commanded one of those standing near him to cut it off with a knife, and, after binding it up, proceeded to lead his mer." to lead his men."

A YEAR OF EXCITEMENT. The year 1883 was full of excitment and tremendous labor for Slatin Bey. The Mahdi had at last attracted the attention of the world, had overrun Kordofan, and was marching to the conquest of Darfur. It looked as though all the Soudan would flock to his standard of revolt. After he had won the allegiance of Darfur he intended to turn his fanatical hosts upon Khartoum, the principal stronghold of the Egyptians, and he had no doubt that the emporium of the Upper Nile would be de-livered into his hands. Hicks Pasha was advancing against him, in full confidence that he would destroy the fanatical rebel. So the Mahdi was between two fires, for while Hicks was marching toward the rebel army from the east Slatin was con-testing every inch of the Mahdi's advance towards the west Slatin Bey had only a towards the west. Slatin Bey had only a handful of men as compared with the constantly swelling army of the Mahdi, but he hoped that he would be able to hold Dar-fur until Hicks had overtaken and defeated the rebels. He little dreamed that Hicks's army would be swallowed up by the Mahdists, and that not a man would be left to tell the story of that terrible fight against overwhelming numbers; and it was the destruction of Hicks and his army that sealed the fate of Slatin and

made him a captive.

For months, however, before he had to yield he gave the Mahdists battle at every opportunity. Now he was in the north, and then in the south of his province comand then in the south of his province com-bating with the utmost bravery and rapid-ity the revolts that were every day burst-ing into flame throughout it. Father Ohr-walder, the first of the white prisoners to escape from the Soudan, says that Slatin killed thousands of the Arabs. He had wonderful powers of endurance, and often he was twenty-four hours in the saddle, fighting every minute, and with nothing to eat or drink. He slept on the ground or on the bare floor beside his native sol-diers, and he lived on dhurra soaked in diers, and he lived on dhurra soaked in water, a diet on which other men have starved to death. He fought twenty-seven battles with the Arabs, but he could not crush them. Two men sprang to the Mahdist standard for every one that was slain

Father Ohrwalder has described Slatin as most heroic in action. One day he was struck by a bullet which shattered a finger. He seized the hanging remnant with his other hand and ordered a man who was standing by him with a knife to cut it off. Then he joined again in the fight and cheered his men on to victory. In that bloody year of 1883 Slatin became famous throughout the Soudan for his bravery in bloody year of 1883 Slatin became famous throughout the Soudan for his bravery in the face of the enemy. For all that, he could not stem the tide of rebellion, and his ammunition was nearly exhausted, while Hicks was still far away. He could fight no longer, and in his helpless condition he used his prestige to secure from the Mahdi a little breathing spell. He sent word that he would not fight any more if he were permitted to hold the position he then occupied. The Mahdi was delighted with the proposal and ordered a hundred guns to be fired in honor of the suspension of hostilities. Slatin believed that if Hicks now won a victory all would yet be well. now won a victory all would yet be well. But early in November Hicks and his force But early in November Hicks and his force were annihilated and the Mahdi became invincible. The fear of his name spread through all the Soudan, and all doubt that he was the true Mahdi was now put aside. He lost no time in sending a letter to Slatin summoning him to surrender. The white governor's men refused to make any further stand, and he had only five cartridges to a man left. Slatin therefore did the only thing that was left to him—he rode into the Mahdi's camp and surrendered. He was loaded with chains and thrown into prison, and he expected a thrown into prison, and he expected a speedy and violent end. SCHEMING FOR LIBERTY.

Before long, however, the Mahdi began to favorably. Slatin was a young man with a strong love of life, and, of course, he was not indisposed to outlive the troublous days in the hope of being restored at last to his friends in Europe. The result was that some time after the fall of Gordon at Khartoum, when there was no longer any hope that Mahdism in the Soudan would wane for years, Slatin's views on some matters suddenly underwent radical changes. The Mahdi was greatly pleased to hear that the fighter had become deeply impressed with the truths of Islam, and had suddenly blossomed out as a humble follower of the Prophet. Then he heard that Slatin desired to espouse his cause and give him the benefit of his skill and training. It was not until now that the Mahdi had an interview with his captive. Slatin was taken to the Mahdi's tent, where he was very kindly received, and as the result of that interview Slatin was received into the Mahdi's service and attached to the followers of Khalifa Abdullah, who later became the Mahdi's successor. This was long after the last white enemy had disappeared before the victorious hosts of Mahdism. Slatin had offered at the risk of his own life to go to Khar:oum and serve Gordon, but that confident hero had declined his services. There was no danger that Slatin would be called upon to fight any man of his own blood, and no one can blame him for making the best terms he could, in the hope that he might live to escape from his bondage. He has lived to be a free man, but he did not changes. The Mahdi was greatly pleased

capital.

During the latter days of the siege of Khartoum it was feared that Slatin Bey might attempt to escape to Gordon, and he was, therefore, clapped into prison again, where he suffered terribly from hunger and ill-treatment, and was frequently threatened with death; and when he was released, after ten months of suffering, his master, the Khalifa, told him he might be thankful to have been in prison, for otherwise he would certainly have shared Gordon's fate. This is a fair sample of the treatment accorded to him during all these years. Sometimes he has been in high favor, and has even led a part of the Mahdist forces against one or another of the disaffected tribes. Then again, he has been an object of suspicion, and through the utterly unreasonable caprice of the Mahdi's successor has been shut up in prison for a while or compelled to perform the most menial service in the Khalifa's household. Then he has been as suddenly and with as little reason restored to favor again, emerging from his prison to the bear of the suppose.

to favor again, emerging from his prison to share in the highest councils of the Mahdist state. Five years ago the Khalifa sent a letter to Slatin's friends in Austria, saying that their relative had become a Mohammedan, that he was perfectly contented with his lot, and that he was leading a useful life, and they were invited to go to the Soudan to see that these words were true. Slatin was compelled to add a few the Soudan to see that these words were true. Slatin was compelled to add a few lines to the letter testifying to its truth; but secret messages that the prisoner has once or twice been able to send to Europe have told a different story.

The return of Slatin Bey is certain to throw much light upon the obscure history of the Mahdist domain since the murder of Gordon led to the complete abandonment

Gordon led to the complete abandonment of every effort to retain a foothold there. None of the prisoners was in a position to understand the situation there so well as Slatin, and the book he is certain to write will be read with great interest.

DILETTANTEISM IN ART. Omar, the son of Hassan, had lived

seventy-five years in honor and prosperity. The favor of three successive caliphs had filled his coffers with gold and silver. Young men just entering the serious current of life were importunate to have him give up the keys of trust and the seals of secrecy by which he had attained such eminence. To these he unfolded his plan of life. In the pell-mell, hurry-scurry of American life we often miss the mark we strive to gain. Go about among men and you will find an unsettled, aimless attitude pervading them. The engineer thinks he might have done better as a farmer. The farmer pines for the glories of the legal world. Fenimore Cooper tried to be a sailor and General Grant thought he might succeed as a cavalry general. They think there is better fishing on the other side of he creek. So they shift their posttion to find that the finny tribe has fied to other and remoter regions. Just so in art. There are the superficial dabblers, who start well, they love art in a sort of noncommittal way, but this unprofessional lack of zeal soon gives place to slackened effort and we find them settling back in inaction and oblivion. The matter of self-discipline is severe, unpleasant and often positively painful. But this is necessary. One succeeds in art, another does not. Pursue the successful one back into his secret methods, into the very holy of holies of his inner life and you will find an intrepid zeal that knows no limits nor bounds; a persistent forging on through thick and thin—mostly thin. The science of art is easily mastered. You may learn the principles of drawing in an hour, but it will take you a long lifetime to master the practice. Science is knowing, art is doing. side of he creek. So they shift their posttake you a long lifetime to master the practice. Science is knowing, art is doing. Nothing new in the elements of art but an infinite variety of application of old principles, aye here's the rub. The dilettante tires too soon. One of the greatest popular fallacies is that great works of art are the product of genius. But the patient toiler in the kingdom of art, attentively applies every element of his being, and at the end of a waning life the applauding public cry out "genius," when if they knew they would say rather 'Behold what dill-gence."

public cry out "genius," when if they knew they would say rather 'Behold what dilligence."

Ben Franklin hit the logical sequence of experience when he said in Poor Richard's Almanac "Diligence is the mother of good luck." We all want to succeed, but some seem to have a more earnest desire. I would dissipate the idea from the mind of the young that by one free stroke of genius they may come into peaceful possession of prosperity and rest supinely through all futurity on the fame thus attained. It will not come that way, "Would that they knew how much blood it has cost me" was the soul yearning of Michael Angelo, when a work of his so-called genius was being praised. Happy is the man who can say with the Dutchman, "I am glad when I am going up hill, for I know I will get to go down." "Make haste slow-ly" is a lesson hard for us to learn. The bee sips the nectar from bloom to bloom, but there is method in his ramblings—a fixed principle to accumulate provision for the winter time. The dilettante roves about into the out-of-the-way places in an unsettled, cursory way, which can but end in disappointment and sorrow. The true artist is not the dreamy creature that he is wont to be pictured in almost forgotten lore; who sits idly by waiting for the muses and myths to move him to action; who skims the surfaces and keeps aloof from all serious and deep interests of manthat eccentric, long-haired, mysterious individual whose personal appearance fills you with awe; but, instead, he is every inch a man, who has a connected, methodical sensible scheme. He is a student and he plies and applies himself along the lines of reasonable expectations. The summum total of his life is well-directed energy. When the path of life is rough and days grow dark he expectorates on his hands and clings to his settled purpose. And to all such the way becomes smooth again, the darkened sky clears away and the sunshine's golden gleam is thrown about him seain—he wins.

Indianapolis, April 6.

MONEY ADVANCED TO HEIRS. A Company That Buys Up Claims to Legacies at a Discount.

New York Evening Sun.

A new business—new at least in this country—is that of advancing money to prospective heirs on legacies. This practice has been carried on extensively abroad, where, in fact, money is often loaned on the borrower's chance of coming into an estate. In the United States this is illegal. There are comparatively few trust estates here, and this is probably the reason that no company has heretofore gone into the business of discounting them.

The new company lends money on legacies which are tied up in one way or another, and is doing a rushing business.

For instance, in a case where a widow possesses a life interest in an estate, her children becoming heirs at her death, the company will buy the children's claim. The company charges from 2 to 10 per cent, according to the age and general health of the present incumbent. If he is too young and vigorous, and promises to live a long time, the loan is often refused.

The scheme is, in fact, a sort of inverted life insurance. New York Evening Sun.

Trust estates are taken only on condition There is a large estate in New York city now in the hands of an executrix, who, while she cannot touch the principal, has the use of the interest during her life. At her death the estate will be divided. One of the heirs who only comes in for one. of the heirs, who only comes in for one-sixtieth of the whole amount, and does not feel like waiting for it, has already sold his claim to the company and received his legacy, minus a certain percentage as com-

The manager of the new concern was asked if the venture seemed to be a success, and if he had many applications of a bona fide nature.
"More than I can accommodate," he re-

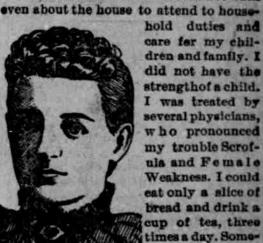
Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It southes the Seats now on sale.

Catch-as-Catch-Can. Best two in three falls. Purse, \$150. ing with perfect success. It southes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Do not madly risk consumption when a few drops of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will inevitably cure coughs, colds, catarrh, influenza and every other ailment leading to that awful malady. Sold by all druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minHealth All Gone

Unequal to Family Duties--No Appetite

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cave Strength and Courage to Work. "I was in such condition I could not walk



times I could stand Mrs. John Hase Oran, N. Y. a soft boiled egg for dinner. I became reduced to skin and bones; at last they had to draw me about the house seated in a rocking chair. I was in a terrible state when my husband, having noticed advertisements of Hood's

ood's sarsa-

Sarsaparilla, urged ures upon me to give it trial. After taking one bottle I received sufficient benefit to know that I had at last found the right medicine. I have now taken several bottles and am able to

Attend My Housework. In fact, I am on my feet about all day, and can go up stairs easily. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla."
MRS. JOHN HASE, Box 92, Oran, N. Y.

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